

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CARE AND HANDLING OF

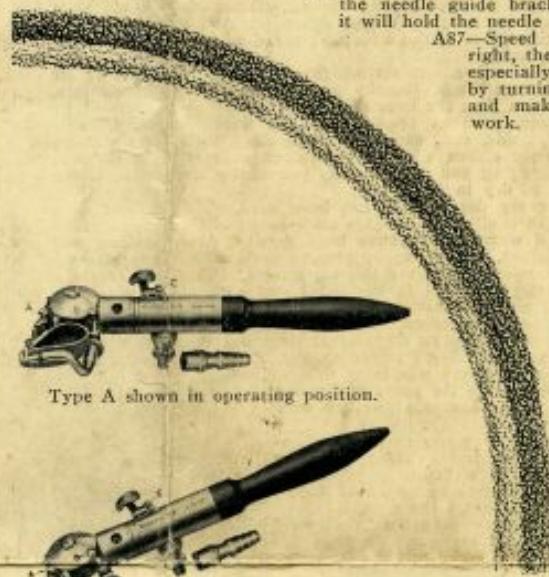
Paasche

TYPES A and B

AIRBRUSHES



Free hand airsketches by A. W. Mitchell, artist with the Hearst's newspapers, who for the last thirty years has used all makes of airbrushes but finds, for fine work, Paasche airbrushes are best.



Type A shown in operating position.

Type B in operating position. Easily converted into either position by changing the color spoon and air blast.

To use Types A and B airbrushes, place rubber tubing furnishing the air supply to the airbrush, over the lower part of Hose Nipple F48; turn on air pressure to blow out particles of rubber or dirt in the tubing before attaching tubing to the airbrush. Screw hose nipple F48 on to valve casing A20 and regulate air pressure to register about 25 lbs. For broad and fast work speed up the airbrush by using higher pressure, never exceeding 35 lbs.; for very small and skillful work reduce pressure. Fill color spoon about half full with color, press Trigger button A121 straight downward with index finger, in which position the brush will produce a fine line when held close to the working surface. Be careful not to pull lever backward before wider line or spray is wanted, at which time airbrush should gradually be pulled further away from the working surface. This will start the airbrush working and a little buzzing sound will be heard when running.

To become expert in the control of the airbrush continual practice is of much importance in order to perfectly control the instrument at the beginning and end of each stroke so as to draw with freedom and ease, as shown in free hand airdrawings and sketches on this page. There is no art work too artistic or fine that can not be made with Paasche Types A or B Airbrushes, to the greatest advantage in artistic effects and color harmony.

The three vital adjusting parts of the brush are the A99, A87 and A60 adjustments:

A99—Needle guide adjusting screw, is for the purpose of adjusting the needle guide bracket A98; not too tight; not too loose, so it will hold the needle perfectly secure in its place.

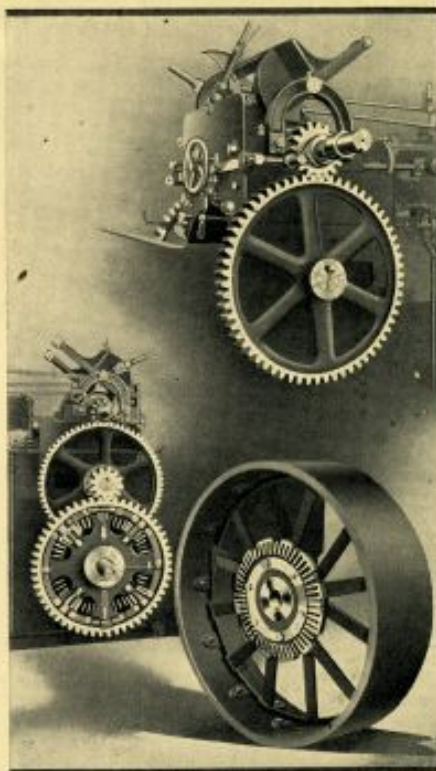
A87—Speed regulating screw. By turning this to the right, the speed of the brush is cut down, making it especially suitable for small and careful detail work; by turning screw to the left, the speed will increase and make airbrush work fast, suitable for quick work.

A60—Lever adjusting screw, regulates the needle so it can always be set to start with the finest line. By turning A60 to the right, needle is brought forward to start with a heavy line; turning A60 to the left will bring needle back to start with a fine line.

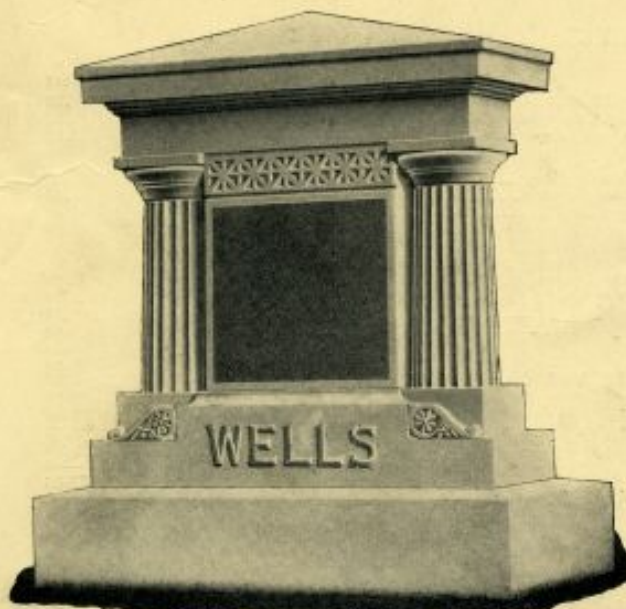
A-116 Needle is one of the most important parts of the airbrush and the results produced depend on the fineness of the needle point; therefore it is very necessary to understand the shape, point and proper adjustment of this part in order to get the finest and best results with the airbrush. The needles come twelve in a package. These are shaped, bent, and cut to fit and it is very simple to put in a new needle when the one in the airbrush does not produce satisfactory results. The needle points are packed in cotton and care should be given that the fine points don't get bent. Take out only one needle at a time.

Fig. 1 is an enlarged view of the needle in the adjusted position and by placing the new needle carefully in its place and adjusting the needle guide screw A99 so it gently holds the needle in place (not too tight, as this will cause friction; and not too loose, as this will cause vibration) the needle should run free to produce the finest line possible with any drawing instrument, graduating into a spray according to the various positions the operator places the finger lever. When doing fine detail work, the airbrush must be held close to the surface of the work. It may rest on the guide. For shading and ground laying, the airbrush must be held away from the surface depending on how far back the finger lever is held by the operator. The finer the point of the needle, the finer the line it produces, and care must be taken that the point is always kept straight.

When the brush is new, it is frequently necessary to start the flow of color, as is the case with a new pen when dipped in ink. This is done best with a bristle brush, soaking the color outlet until the color will readily flow in the steel cup point A95 where the point of the needle runs, and when this has been repeated a few times the color will readily flow into its place without further soaking.



Splendid example of photographic airbrush retouching by Milton R. Schatz. Notice the softness and clean, clear cut effects.



Air-drawing by Hugh A. Price, Monumental Designer.

Parts A114 are self-feeding oil covers and should be kept filled with our specially prepared lubricant. The steel needle guide point A100 (shown in Fig. 2) should also be lubricated, that the needle may run frictionless. Do not force an over supply of lubricant into the airbrush as this frequently congeals or becomes gummy and retards the action or slows down the speed of the airbrush.

A89 cover is for the purpose of protecting and keeping the working parts of the brush clean. It is held by cover screw A115 (Fig. 3) and can be taken off by loosening cover screw A115 when adjusting the steel bearings when turbine wheel is too loose or tight or in case airbrush is to be taken apart which is seldom required. When putting parts together, tighten all screws well. The airbrush is thoroughly tested before leaving our factory and we recommend leaving all parts as they are adjusted, unless the operator is thoroughly familiar with these types of airbrushes. Much harm can be done by tampering with the airbrush or its parts by anyone unfamiliar with their proper adjustments.

A93 Color spoon is adjustable as shown in Fig. 3 and held in position by Color Cup screw A119. The point of the cup is fitted with a glass hard steel bearing A95 which supports the needle as well as gives it a hard bearing to run in. This may be easily replaced when worn out, by soldering with low melting solder. Slot must line up with needle.

A101 Air Blast Jet must always be set so the air stream will center the needle, as the airbrush will never produce a fine line and smooth spray without proper alignment.

Stipple effects are of much importance to monumental designers who use them for obtaining granite and various other stone effects. When stipple effects are wanted, the air blast jet is set so the stream of air will catch the needle on the under side. The air blast jet tube is adjustable from-and-to the color cup and held in position by A103 lock nut. The closer the air blast is to the color cup, the larger the spray; the farther away from the cup, the smaller the spray and slower the flow of color. Do not set the tube too close to the color cup as this will cause spattering and draw color from side of color cup instead of the needle. Air blast jet A101 should be kept clean; the air stream must come thru this part with force or the spray will be rough. Wheel Blast Jet A88 directs the air into the wheel, which drives the working parts of the airbrush; speed regulating screw A87 perfectly controls the speed of the airbrush.

F48 hose connection nipple is fitted with a strainer which strains rust and dirt of air piping from the air before it enters the airbrush, thereby preventing clogging of air jets. To clean, blow air from opposite direction thru the hose nipple.

Pigments of any make whatsoever, such as opaque, oil and water colors, Chinese white, India inks, printers' ink, dyes, acids, etc., can be used in these airbrushes without the slightest injury to the working of the airbrush as the colors are entirely separated from the working parts, thereby making clogging and stopping up practically impossible if the colors are not left, thru carelessness, to dry in the spoon.

The airbrush should be cleaned every day after it has been used. This is best done by the use of a bristle brush filled with a cleaning medium such as gasoline or benzine (if oil color has been used) or water (if water colors have been used). After soaking and stirring until the dried colors are dissolved, empty cup by placing the bristle brush between the air blast jet A101 and the color spoon A93 over the air stream. This will create a suction and quickly draw out the remaining fluid in the color cup with result of saving time and compressed air, which is of much importance to any one using Liquid Carbonic Gas or a Foot Pump Unit for obtaining air pressure.

Never take the airbrush apart or have anyone do so that does not thoroughly understand its mechanism, as there are no parts requiring adjusting, outside of the needle, which the operator needs to understand and this is very simple.

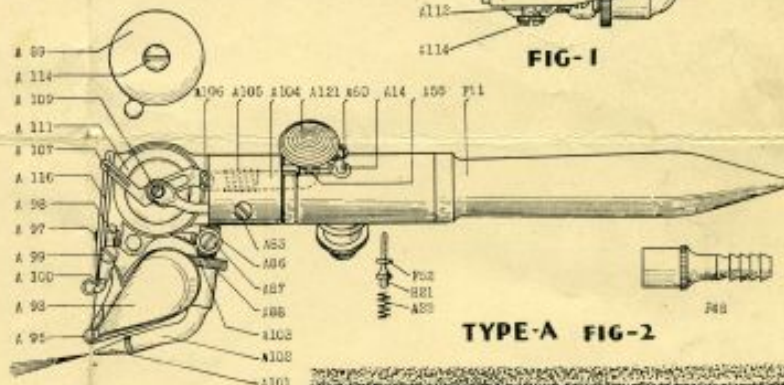
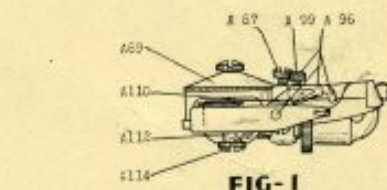
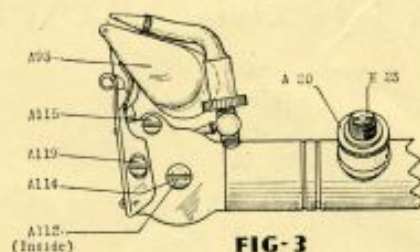
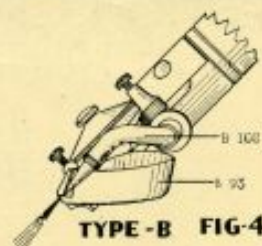
All parts of the airbrush will give service for years and prove more and more valuable to the user as he becomes familiar with its unlimited possibilities.

Repairing is seldom required for many years even thru continuous use of the airbrush, except thru accidental causes, and then should be done at the factory where the airbrush is made; as further damage or injury is likely to be caused by unskilled hands, without knowledge of the working principles of the tool.

Types A and B Airbrushes are the professional artists', designers' and illustrators' most perfect and accurate instrument. They are controlled with perfect ease, do not clog, thereby making the finest and the most artistic work possible, producing a variety of the finest of artistic work not possible with other types of airbrushes.

Amateur artists, photographers, designers, etc., can, as beginners, do better work due to the perfect ease and control of the speed of this type of airbrush.

These directions, if followed, will sufficiently familiarize anyone with the handling of this instrument, which in turn will result in unlimited profits, according to the knowledge and skill with which the brush is used. Colors, stencil paper, frisket paper, etc., used in connection with airbrush work is furnished by most dealers in artists' materials. Should there be any further information regarding the handling or working of this instrument, all inquiries will be given our prompt attention.



TYPES A - B - Parts List

No.	Name of Part	Cost
F11	Fibre Handle	\$1.00
A14	Lever Fork	.85
A20	Valve Casing	.45
H21	Air Valve Plunger (to be fitted at factory)	.15
A22	Air Valve Spring	.15
H23	Valve Spring Nut	.10
F48	Hose Nipple—with Strainer	.40
F52	Air Valve Washer, per Dozen	.15
A38	Trigger Pivot	.15
A60	Lever Adjusting Screw	.25
A83	Plunger Housing Screw	.10
A86	Air Chamber	1.05
A87	Speed Regulating Screw	.35
A88	Wheel Blast Jet	.25
A89	Cover	1.15
A93 or B93	Color Spoon and Point	2.75
A95	Steel Point Only (bearing)	1.00
A96	Needle Guide Assem. (A97, A98, A99 and A100)	1.55
A97	Needle Guide Shaft	.40
A98	Needle Guide Bracket	.65
A99	Needle Guide Adj. Screw	.25
A100	Needle Guide Point	.25
A101	Air Blast Jet	.35
A102 or B102	Air Tube	.45
A103	Lock Nut	.15
A104	Walking Arm Plunger	.55
A105	Walking Arm Spring	.10
A106	Walking Arm Shaft	.30
A107	Walking Arm	.75
A109	Top Wheel Bearing	.75
A110	Wheel Shaft	1.70
A111	Wheel	1.70
A112	Bottom Wheel Bearing	.75
A114	Self Feeding Oil Cover	.25
A115	Cover Screw	.10

No.	Name of Part	Cost
A116	Needles (cut and bent to fit brush) per Dozen	.75
A119	Color Cup Screw	.05
A121	Trigger Lever and Button	.85
ACCESSORIES		
A35	Airbrush Case	.75
A64	Screw Driver	.20
A117	Tweezers	.45
A118	Lubricant in Tube	.15
PARTS NECESSARY FOR CONVERTING TYPE "A" BRUSH INTO TYPE "B"		
B93	Color Spoon and Point	\$2.75
A96	Needle Guide Assembly	1.50
A101	Air Blast Jet	.35
B102	Air Tube	.45
PARTS FOR CONVERTING TYPE "B" INTO TYPE "A"		
A93	Color Spoon and Point	\$2.75
A96	Needle Guide Assembly	1.50
A101	Air Blast Jet	.35
A102	Air Tube	.45
		\$5.05

ART SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Paasche Airbrush Co.

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1909-27 Diversey Pkwy., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Factory Branches, Representatives, Distributors, and Agents in All Principal Cities.



Bulletin BB-31